

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. VIII.

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1892.

No. 10.

WINNIPEG.

DAWSON, BOLE & CO., Wholesale
Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

QU'APPELLE.

R. MILL, Y. Locust of Marriage License,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assn.

A. COLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and
Carriage Painter, Grandin, Gravel,
Paper Hanging and Kalsomining promptly
executed.

A. C. PATTERSON, Real Estate Agent,
Invests in Farm Lands for Sale. Office
Fountain Printing Office.

CITY MEAT MARKET. Fresh Meat
of all kinds kept constantly on hand,
low prices. W. H. Birt, Proprietor.

D. C. B. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Phys-
ician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Grad-
uate Toronto University and Licentiate Col-
lege Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

G. S. DAVIDSON, Agent for the Muni-
cipal Assn. on Co. All kinds of
Property taken at low rates.

I. M. DAVIDSON, Licensed Auctioneer,
For the North-West Territories
Business conducted on the shortest notice.
Arrangements can be made at my office,
or at the Postoffice Office, Qu'Appelle.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.

COWAN & EDWARDS, General Dealers
in Agricultural Implements, Farming
Machinery, Carriages, Saddles, Harnesses,
Pumps, etc.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
Messrs. W. H. Birt & Sons, Prop.

R. JOHNSTON, Livery and Feed Stable,
Daily stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

S. H. CRAWFORD,
General Merchant.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate,
Solicitor, etc.

Office, First door south of the Queen's Hotel,
Qu'Appelle St.

W. T. SMITH, Advocate, Notary Public,
Collector and Real Estate Agent.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. V. S., Veterin-
ary, Surgeon, and Farrier, and Gen. In-
spector, Authorized to receive for collecting
cattle, horses and pigs, Qu'Appelle Sta-
tion.

F. NELSON & Co., Real Estate, Insurance,
Loan, and Commission Agents,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assn. Leading Com-
panies represented.

R. E. SMITH,
QU'APPELLE STATION.

SHAVING SALOON.

Ordered Clothing a Specialty.

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY

EXECUTED AT

The "Progress" Office,

QU'APPELLE.

R. NORTH

Has taken over the

Butchering

Business

Locally carried on by Mrs. M. H. at the

NEW MEAT MARKET

(Next door to Mr. W. H. Birt)

And hopes by strict attention to business to

secure a share of public patronage.

CHEAMER BROS.

Veterinary Surgeons,

OF REGINA, SASK.

Opened an Office in

Qu'Appelle,

And may be found there constantly to treat

all diseases of animals.

Joseph Shelford

BLACKSMITH.

BOB SLEIGHTS

AND

JUMFERS

Of all kinds made to order.

Repairs of every description ex-

ecuted with promptitude.

PLEASE BRING MADE TO ORDER

BLACKSMITHING

The undersigned has re-opened in

his old stand, where he is prepared to

do all kinds of work in his line.

—

PLOW SHARES

MADE TO ORDER

—

Special attention paid to

HORSE SHOEING.

—

Coal and Iron for Sale.

—

James McEwen

—

Pure Drugs and

Patent Medicines,

AT

CARTHEW'S

DRUG & STATIONERY

STORE.

JUST ARRIVED,

A lot of new Novels.

—

The New York Life's

POLICIES

THE "BEST AND CHEAPEST"

See the Qu'Appelle New ACUMULA-

TION POLICY—no restrictions as to test

leave, travel or occupation, after one year.

Loan Privileges

Extension Privileges.

For full particulars apply to

JAMES H. BOYCE,

DISTRICT AGENT,

Qu'Appelle Station.

—

J. B. HAWKES.

MERCHANT,

BALGONIE,

Has just received a

Car of good Flour

FROM MOOSOMIN MILLS,

Which he will sell cheap for cash, or trade

for No. 1 Hard Wheat at best price,

comp, and more care will follow.

—

J. H. MacCAUL.

Door & Window

Frames

Is all sizes ready to be put together.

LUMBER

AND

BRICK.

General Insurance Agent.

—

G. H. V. BULYEA

QU'APPELLE.

Has just received a large consignment of

HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Intending Purchasers of Furni-

ture are invited to call and

examine the Stock.

—

CHOICE

FLOWERING

PLANTS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

1001 ROUTE GREENHOUSE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

See Mr. G. Davidson's Notice

—

R. JOHNSTON,

QU'APPELLE, ASSN.

DEALER IN

Canadian and Imported

HEAVY

Draught Horses

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Riggs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

WM. BRYDON,

Druggist, Stationer

—

We invite your in-

spection of our large

stock of Toys, Dolls,

Perfumes, Christmas

Cards, Fancy Goods,

Booklets, Bound Books

Cups and Saucers,

Vases, Pipes, Clocks,

Watches, Jewellery,

Bibles.

—

As our stock is well

assorted we are sure

we can please you.

—

JUST ARRIVED

A large stock of

WATERPROOF AND OTHER

HORSE BLANKETS

Which will be disposed of at

Reasonable Prices.

Farmers requiring this class of

goods should call on

Garfield A. MacGurk

SADDLER

AND

HARNESS MAKER

QU'APPELLE.

—

Brass Mounted Harness a specialty

Repairs promptly attended to.

First class stock and good work-

manship guaranteed.

—

HAQYARDS

YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM

—

FREEMAN'S

WORM POWDERS

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

negative. Is a safe, sure and effective

destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

—

CANADIAN

EXCURSIONS

—TO—

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

\$47.40

and all Points East of MONTREAL in

QUEBEC.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NOVA SCOTIA

at correspondingly low rates.

TICKETS

on all routes in the East on sale daily from

Nov. 28th to Dec. 31st

(inclusive)

Good for Seven Days, with privileges of

excursion from time to time on payment

of a small additional amount.

Stop over at any point for one or more

days. No limitation and no restriction

of baggage—Palace Sleeping Cars, Dining

Cars, luxurious first class coaches and free

choice of routes to Montreal and Toronto

weekly.

For full information apply to E. W.

WATSON, Agent, Qu'Appelle, or to ROBT.

KEAR, General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg.

—

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.

Now first class in every respect

Excellent Sample Rooms for Travellers.

Bar furnished with finest brands of liquors and cigars.

Proprietor.

A. DAVIDSON,

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Is published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office in the

Town of Qu'Appelle, Assn. in Canada.

The price for advertising space by

contract is as follows:

One Week One Month Three Months

One Column \$5.00 10.00 25.00

Half Column 3.00 6.00 15.00

Quarter Column 2.00 4.00 10.00

Two Lines 1.50 3.00 7.50

Business card 25.00 per month payable

quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to notices

of sales, entertainments, tenders, meeting

notices, or anything of a transient

nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents

per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each

additional insertion. Yearly advertisement

closed to be changed monthly, if object

of advertisement is to secure a specific trade

or business of a permanent character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, in

advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to

parties who are willing to act as agents for

us. Write for terms.

THE PROGRESS PRINTING CO.,

Qu'Appelle, Assn.

A. C. PATTERSON, Manager.

—

THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1892.

—

Before another issue of the Pro-

gress appears Christmas, the greatest

of all Christian festivals, which

have been celebrated throughout

the civilized world. It is a period

significant to all, irrespective of age,

rank, or nationality. For the young

it has attractions possessed by no

other festival held throughout the

year, and it seems fitting that it

should be made for them a time of

joy and gladness. To those of

older years the mysteries of Santa

Claus have disappeared, but the

pleasure remains in representing

this ubiquitous personage to the

children. Then there is the hospi-

tality and good fellowship which

characterize the festive season, and

with a firmer seal the bonds of

social intercourse, together with a

host of other associations, all con-

tributing to each the proclamation of

"Peace on earth, good will to men."

We wish our readers, wherever they

may be, a bright and happy Christ-

mas.

—

CONCESSION TO RANCHERS.

The Ottawa correspondent to the

Free Press says: The Government

has informed North-West ranchers

that they can now purchase ten per

cent of their ranchland and convert

it into homestead for \$2 per acre.

This will enable them to have a

smaller range of territory, which

they can fence in and so do away

with the "squatter" trouble, about

which they complain so much at

present. A rancher, for instance,

who holds 100,000 acres can pur-

chase 10,000 acres for \$20,000.

When the lands were leased to

ranchers in the first instance a

clause was put in the agreement

that the owner could purchase a

homestead farm. The amount of

such homestead was not specified.

It has now been definitely decided

MAN'S INGENUITY.

An Itemized History of Engineering From the Earliest Ages.

Remarkable Works Projected Years ago but Recently Completed.

The Romans built the first dykes in Holland.

In 1850 there were 2314 light houses in the world.

The first coast light in the United States was in 1673.

The first Eddystone light house was erected in 1759.

Asphalt pavements were first laid in Paris in 1854.

The diamond drill is pointed with black diamonds.

The total cost of the Suez Canal exceeded \$20,000,000.

A tunnel between Dover and Calais was projected in 1802.

Military engineers were formerly called trench masters.

The London sewage is carried fourteen miles down the river.

The great Niagara suspension bridge was opened in 1855.

Over fifty miles of pneumatic tubes are now used in London.

The stones of the Pyramids were moved into place on rollers.

The New American aqueduct at Rome was sixty-three miles long.

Much of the London sewage is now converted into fertilizer.

The two bridges of Xerxes had 365 and 314 boats respectively.

There are many stone bridges in China dating from 1650 B. C.

The Britannia tubular bridge was begun in 1846, finished 1850.

The first tunnel in England was made near Manchester in 1766.

The modern system of fortification was adopted about 1590.

The embankment of the Thames was encouraged by James I.

The earliest mining schools were established in Saxony about 1500.

Chain and Cable suspension bridges antedate the Christian era.

The main drainage pipes of London are eighty-two miles long.

The Paris sewers are the largest and most complete in the world.

The Phoenicians were the first to employ engineers to fortify cities.

In 1847 all London houses were compelled to connect with sewerage.

The first idea of a pneumatic tube was due to Denis Papin, in 1667.

The St. Louis water tower is said to be the highest in the world.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were terraces planted with trees.

The first society of civil engineers was formed in London, 1793.

Clegg and Samuda, in 1838, patented the first pneumatic railroad.

Nearly 100 different machines have been invented for boring rock.

Some of the tubes now used in artillery would raise 150 tons.

The Germans were the first to employ gunpowder for blasting rock.

The invention of the diamond drill revolutionized the art of mining.

The Aqua Claudia had thirty-six miles of its course through tunnels.

The Prussians were the first to divide their tunnels into compartments.

The Freiburg, Switzerland, suspension bridge, has a span of 570 feet.

Each tube of the Britannia tubular bridge is a quarter of a mile long.

There are over twenty miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

The first large iron bridge in the world was built over the Severn in 1777.

The Mont Cenis road was constructed by Napoleon's engineers in 1806.

The Colonus of Rhodes was the first in most of more than seven centuries.

The Chicago water tunnel extends two miles into the lake, finished in 1867.

The machine's compass was known to the Chinese as early as B. C. 1115.

For extensive tunneling engineers prefer exhausting to blowing.

The obelisks of Egypt were raised into place by instruments like our cranes.

In B. C. 358 the Romans made a tunnel 600 feet long to drain Lake Albano.

Submarine blasting was first employed at Heli, Gate, N. Y., in 1851, by Mallard.

Many of the most extensive fortifications in France were devised by Vauban.

Rubber pontoons were used by the United States army in the Mexican War.

Pneumatic tubes are now in use in most telegraph and newspaper offices.

In the Lachaux canal mines the average monthly boring is over 3000 feet.

Cleopatra's Needle was taken from Egypt to England in a vessel built round it.

The Colonus of Rhodes was the first in most of more than seven centuries.

The United States maintains lights on 9059 miles of coast and river navigation.

Pasley, in 1839, was the first to use several blasts at once, by electricity.

Leaves were created by the Babylonians and Egyptians, described by Herodotus.

The Holland dikes are protected by fascines of willow and other tall brushwood.

Millions of dollars have been saved by dynamite in the construction of railroads.

The central span of the St. Louis bridge is 550 feet, the side spans 515 feet each.

Some of the concrete blocks in the Victoria docks, London, weigh 350 tons each.

The engineers of Xerxes, B. C. 480, built a bridge of boats across the Hellespont.

One of the bridges of the Antioch aqueduct is 700 feet long and over 200 feet high.

The Cloaca Maxima, the first great sewer in Rome, was built by Tarquin, B. C. 588.

The measuring compass was invented by John King, of Hove, Cassell, about 1602.

Boasting a railway bridge, at Niagara, has a span of 521 feet, with 35 feet deflection.

Pontoon bridges, with copper pontoons, were invented by the French about 1672.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, all European armies had pontoon trains.

The weight required to crush a square inch of brick varies from 1200 to 4500 pounds.

Gunter's chain, used in measuring land, was invented by Edmund Gunter in 1606.

The great aqueduct which supplied Carthage with water was seventy miles long.

There was a medieval association of engineers called the "Brethren of the Bridge."

The St. Gothard tunnel is nine and a quarter miles long; begun, 1870; opened, 1881.

The Mount Ledge light house is of granite, height 88 feet, the lower 40 feet being solid.

A pneumatic asphalt tube 30 inches in diameter was laid down in London in 1861.

A light suspension bridge was built at Niagara Falls in 1848, and removed in 1854.

In A. D. 105 Trajan built a magnificent stone bridge across the Danube 4750 feet long.

The Brooklyn suspension bridge is 1353 feet high, 1550 feet central span and 782 feet high.

There are eighty miles of tunnels in Great Britain, their total cost exceeding \$5,000,000.

A tunnel under the Thames was proposed in 1799; the present tunnel was finished in 1843.

The Erie Aqueduct tunnel in the Harz is nine miles long, and the water is drawn from the mines is used for transport.

A CURIOUS ADVENTURE.

Discovered by Baboons on the Island of Mindanao.

While Barum and Forpehang have occasionally despatched an agent to India or Africa in search of some particular curiosity, and while the same may be said of two or three showmen in England and France, nearly all the elephants, lions, tigers, giraffes, serpents, hippos, rhinoceroses, kangaroos, and hyenas are purchased direct from the great showmen in Hamburg.

For the last fifty years a firm composed of father and three sons have made it a business to capture and sell wild animals. It has sometimes had as many as eight different parties the field over, and it has never had less than three. In July, 1868, for instance, this house had on hand for shipment \$200,000 worth of live animals, and among them were twelve live elephants.

I have seen seven ships in the port of Hamburg at one time which had more or less cargo for the house. It owns three vessels which are always in commission, and has agents at various points in India, Africa, South America, and Australia.

It is of the expedition to Mindanao Island I wish to tell you. It was about 300 miles northeast of Borneo. One day in the year 1868 an American sailor, who gave his name as Thomas Jepp, arrived in Hamburg on an English sailing ship which had come direct from Singapore. Jepp, with him, was a species of monkey, the kind of which none of us had ever met with before. It was about half the size of

but it was neither a gorilla, ape, baboon, chimpanzee, nor any other species that ever came into the house. It was spotted like a leopard, the inside of its hands (feet) was flesh colored; its tail was unusually long, and it differed in many other respects from anything we had ever before captured or sold. He had wanted a big price for the animal and the information as to where it came from. The house was always on its guard against trickery, but two circumstances occurred to favor the sailor. A naturalist who must have been familiar with the animal, and consequently valuable, and an English showman who was in Hamburg offered a big price for the curiosity and wanted to book an order for five others.

There is something in the animal trade as well as in all other trades, and we are continually searching for something new or rare, and when found they try to keep a corner on it. The records of the house did not show that any expedition had ever been sent to the Philippines, and an old German work on natural history declared that there were many strange and unknown animals in that group. The sailor claimed to have brought the monkey from the Captain of a trading vessel at Singapore, and after being paid \$100 for his pet, and his information said that the animal had been captured on the south coast of Mindanao Island, that hundreds could be had for the trouble of capturing. Just at that time a rival house had opened for business at Havre, and so an expedition was fitted out as quickly and as rapidly as possible. A berth in the local steamer was taken, and the sailor, who had declined to go on the ground that he wanted to return home. We sailed from Hamburg with a crew of twelve men, and, aside from our water and provisions, the only cargo we had was a lot of dried male cages.

I was a good many months before I came to understand the Yankee trick that Yankee had played on the house. It was simply an overgrown specimen of the monkey tribe found along the foothills of the mountain range of the Malay peninsula, and had been brought to Singapore from Pahang. As for the rest it had been doctored by the sailor with dyes secured from a Malay. The spots could not be washed off, but in time they faded away, and after the "doctored" had been captured in the net, he wore the dye of his palms. It was also discovered that his teeth had been filled, and that the peculiar "look" of his eyes had been brought about with a pair of shears. I don't know how the tail had been worked, but it was a very tricky trick the animal was something of.

A NATURAL MONSTRIOUS.

The exposure did not come until after we had reached and left Singapore, and so there was no chance to stop. While the Hamburg men were muttering "Dander and blither" under the breath and wanting somebody to kick them, we were ploughing our way up the China Sea to round the north coast of Borneo and head to the east. After a tedious voyage we found the dog anchor of the coast of Mindanao and made ready for the work before us.

There are various ways of capturing monkeys, or there were various ways practiced until accident discovered the best way. They were at first captured in the net, and then by a large per cent. were always that way. What is now universally used by all white men is the opium basket and the "doctored" whiskey. The monkey as you find him in menageries and zoological gardens is a very tame animal. He is full. In either case he is in a state of intoxication. The way I loaded the big Bitter with monkeys on the west coast of Africa has since been adopted by all other hunters. I had a lot of sweet crackers made up in Hamburg, and I had several kegs of whiskey "doctored" with the opium after being diluted until it was very mild. Three or four of us would sit down in the forest and wait for the monkeys to gather. We would then throw the crackers and the whiskey would leave both whiskey and cracker behind us. There would be a rush of monkeys and a fight over the spoils, and within half an hour the harvest would be ripe. Some of them would climb a little way into the nearest tree and get a little bit of cracker. The majority would fall asleep on the ground and recover from their stupor only after being safely caged. They did exactly as they had been taught, though in many cases they were so numerous and fought so fiercely over the food that the whiskey was used and the crackers broken and scattered without a single animal having got enough to stuffy him.

I needed only three days in the forest of Mindanao to satisfy me that we had been deceived. They were monkeys there by the thousand, but no such species as the sailor had exhibited. Indeed there was only one species on the island, although on that of Borneo there are no less than five. There were baboons, pure and simple, and I soon discovered that the sailor was a deceiver. Hundreds of them were allowed to move about, and though not attacking me they exhibited a boldness which made me somewhat apprehensive at times. There are two species of the baboon family, but the chief difference is that one has a long tail and the other only a stump, like that of the rabbit. These were the short-tailed fellows known as mandrills, and as they always commanded a ready sale and a good price I determined to capture as many as possible. In order that you may better understand what followed, I will tell you that the full-grown mandrill is a match for a bulldog, and

is always ready for a row. Our first attempt was made within twenty rods of the beach. Knowing the suspicious nature of the mandrill, I determined on attempting a wholesale capture. We took shore cages enough to hold a hundred, and with them several hundred cakes and a barrel of whiskey. The cages were left on the beach, but the cakes and the whiskey were conveyed to a glade of about half an acre in extent. We had brought along provisions and water, and turned loose the monkeys and the dog and drank for a couple of hours. The monkey was one of the barrel, and every five minutes one of us would go over to it and pretend to drink. Before we were through there were a full thousand baboons around us. With their excited and good deal of curiosity it was mainly directed with a more or less spirit, and toward the last some of the men got very nervous, although we were well armed.

COMMENDABLE.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup Fig are purposely avoided by the Cal Fig Syrup Company at acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

Sixty thousand people in the Emerald Isle speak Irish only.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is the most reliable and perfect cough medicine in the market. For sale everywhere.

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is always ready for a row. Our first attempt was made within twenty rods of the beach. Knowing the suspicious nature of the mandrill, I determined on attempting a wholesale capture. We took shore cages enough to hold a hundred, and with them several hundred cakes and a barrel of whiskey. The cages were left on the beach, but the cakes and the whiskey were conveyed to a glade of about half an acre in extent. We had brought along provisions and water, and turned loose the monkeys and the dog and drank for a couple of hours. The monkey was one of the barrel, and every five minutes one of us would go over to it and pretend to drink. Before we were through there were a full thousand baboons around us. With their excited and good deal of curiosity it was mainly directed with a more or less spirit, and toward the last some of the men got very nervous, although we were well armed.

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A CURIOUS ADVENTURE.

Discovered by Baboons on the Island of Mindanao.

While Barum and Forpehang have occasionally despatched an agent to India or Africa in search of some particular curiosity, and while the same may be said of two or three showmen in England and France, nearly all the elephants, lions, tigers, giraffes, serpents, hippos, rhinoceroses, kangaroos, and hyenas are purchased direct from the great showmen in Hamburg.

For the last fifty years a firm composed of father and three sons have made it a business to capture and sell wild animals. It has sometimes had as many as eight different parties the field over, and it has never had less than three. In July, 1868, for instance, this house had on hand for shipment \$200,000 worth of live animals, and among them were twelve live elephants.

I have seen seven ships in the port of Hamburg at one time which had more or less cargo for the house. It owns three vessels which are always in commission, and has agents at various points in India, Africa, South America, and Australia.

It is of the expedition to Mindanao Island I wish to tell you. It was about 300 miles northeast of Borneo. One day in the year 1868 an American sailor, who gave his name as Thomas Jepp, arrived in Hamburg on an English sailing ship which had come direct from Singapore. Jepp, with him, was a species of monkey, the kind of which none of us had ever met with before. It was about half the size of

but it was neither a gorilla, ape, baboon, chimpanzee, nor any other species that ever came into the house. It was spotted like a leopard, the inside of its hands (feet) was flesh colored; its tail was unusually long, and it differed in many other respects from anything we had ever before captured or sold. He had wanted a big price for the animal and the information as to where it came from. The house was always on its guard against trickery, but two circumstances occurred to favor the sailor. A naturalist who must have been familiar with the animal, and consequently valuable, and an English showman who was in Hamburg offered a big price for the curiosity and wanted to book an order for five others.

There is something in the animal trade as well as in all other trades, and we are continually searching for something new or rare, and when found they try to keep a corner on it. The records of the house did not show that any expedition had ever been sent to the Philippines, and an old German work on natural history declared that there were many strange and unknown animals in that group. The sailor claimed to have brought the monkey from the Captain of a trading vessel at Singapore, and after being paid \$100 for his pet, and his information said that the animal had been captured on the south coast of Mindanao Island, that hundreds could be had for the trouble of capturing. Just at that time a rival house had opened for business at Havre, and so an expedition was fitted out as quickly and as rapidly as possible. A berth in the local steamer was taken, and the sailor, who had declined to go on the ground that he wanted to return home. We sailed from Hamburg with a crew of twelve men, and, aside from our water and provisions, the only cargo we had was a lot of dried male cages.

I was a good many months before I came to understand the Yankee trick that Yankee had played on the house. It was simply an overgrown specimen of the monkey tribe found along the foothills of the mountain range of the Malay peninsula, and had been brought to Singapore from Pahang. As for the rest it had been doctored by the sailor with dyes secured from a Malay. The spots could not be washed off, but in time they faded away, and after the "doctored" had been captured in the net, he wore the dye of his palms. It was also discovered that his teeth had been filled, and that the peculiar "look" of his eyes had been brought about with a pair of shears. I don't know how the tail had been worked, but it was a very tricky trick the animal was something of.

A NATURAL MONSTRIOUS.

The exposure did not come until after we had reached and left Singapore, and so there was no chance to stop. While the Hamburg men were muttering "Dander and blither" under the breath and wanting somebody to kick them, we were ploughing our way up the China Sea to round the north coast of Borneo and head to the east. After a tedious voyage we found the dog anchor of the coast of Mindanao and made ready for the work before us.

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